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MBFR RESUMPTION DATE TO BE AGREED UPON 'LATER'

LD151046 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Vienna December 15 TASS -- The concluding full-scale meeting of the 31st round of talks on Mutual Reductions of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe took place here today. Journalists were told at a press conference that Andre Wieland, leader of the delegation from the German Democratic Republic, who addressed the meeting on behalf of the socialist states, summed up the results of the round.

He emphasized that the socialist countries in 1983 have made important initiatives making it possible to get the Vienna talks out of the impasse. But the NATO countries have not done anything on their part towards this end and continue sticking to their unrealistic, obstructionist positions.

The date for the resumption of the talks will be agreed upon later through diplomatic channels.

GENERAL SPECULATES ON NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM141336 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 11 Dec 83 p 4

["Today's Discussion" column: "Missiles Fly Over Finland"]

[Excerpt] The Missiles, Finland, and the Extent of the Zone

Soviet General V. Tatarnikov has granted an interview to SUOMENMAA editor in chief Seppo Sarlund, in which he said that it is up to Finland to repulse the cruise missiles. They will pass through Finnish airspace and will be destroyed on their way toward their targets. Tatarnikov spoke of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area and stated that the Soviet Union is prepared to include the Baltic region [Baltikum] in the zone. We quote first what Tatarnikov said about cruise missiles in response to the question on how Finland is to defend itself.

"That is something that is completely up to your own state. As an expert I can only say that, in the event of war breaking out, U.S. combat aircraft and missiles will fly over Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland. The flight altitude of the cruise missiles is low -- 20 to 50 meters. On their way cruise missiles follow the contours of the terrain in the area through which they are passing, such as hills and depressions; they can collide with objects that are difficult to detect (towers, poles, and the like). In such cases the nuclear warhead is extremely dangerous. In addition, the countries of the Warsaw Pact will not quietly follow the missiles and the aircraft approaching their targets; they will be destroyed while still in flight.

"Certain NATO experts have even been reassuring the Scandinavian countries that the missiles will not pass over their territory, that they will in some way pass over neutral seas and sparsely populated regions. If I may say so, this is rubbish. The trajectories which have been worked out for these missiles pass through the Scandinavian countries.

"This question is of importance when considering a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area. If the countries on the Scandinavian peninsula belong to a nuclear-free zone, the sides should guarantee their airspace's inviolability."

A large part of the interview deals with a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area which, Gen V. Tatarnikov states, the Soviet Union supports. In addition to the Soviet Union's being prepared to include the Baltic [Oestersjoen] in the zone, the general also mention the Baltic region [Baltikum].

"As a military man I can say that these measures affect that part of the Soviet Union's territory bordering on Finland and the whole of the Baltic region. We could also discuss making the whole of the Baltic nuclear-free. How the Scandinavian peninsula and the Baltic are to be made into a nuclear-free region are questions that must be dealt with in detail in negotiations."

V. Tatarnikov said that negotiations could begin immediately if the Scandinavian countries want this. Tatarnikov claimed that the United States has attempted to throw suspicion on the zone artificially. The U.S. intelligence service has successfully circulated the claim that the Soviet Union is trying to interfere in this region's affairs and that Soviet submarines are violating Norwegian and Swedish territorial waters. The United States has proposed to Norway that U.S. naval ships patrol in Norwegian waters and demands similar measures with respect to Sweden. In other words, the United States is clearly trying to infiltrate this region, the Soviet general said. According to V. Tatarnikov the fact that the United States takes a negative view of a nuclear-free zone is because this does not fit in with U.S. plans for a limited nuclear war on a long front from Scandinavia down to Turkey. He went on:

"For our part we in the Soviet Union are satisfied with the stable situation in northern Europe. We do not hide this. We have a need to live in peace and friendship and to establish the same calm and balanced relations with the Scandinavian countries that we have with Finland. In my view this is to our and your advantage. Our borders are most peaceful. And you obviously feel secure too.

"If a nuclear-free zone existed, the Soviet Union for its part would give guarantees and adopt certain measures affecting its own territory. And above all I would think that security would increase and that relations would become more active."

ZAMYATIN: EUROMISSILES 'POLITICAL RECKLESSNESS'

LD141724 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- At present the international situation is characterised by an acute sharpening of the relations in the centre of Europe in connection with the implementation of the U.S. plans to deploy new first-strike missiles. These are not defensive weapons they are offensive arms suited to the military doctrines worked out in the United States -- the doctrines of a preventing war against the Soviet Union, said Chairman of the Central Board of the "USSR-FRG" Society Leonid Zamyatin. He made a report before the society's all-union conference in Moscow today.

The deployment of the U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, Leonid Zamyatin continued, brought sharp protests from all those forces which wish to preserve peace on earth. No small role in strengthening peace is played by the Soviet Union. Our policy is clear to all -- we are against the continuing arms race, and for cooperation between countries with different social systems.

The cause of European security and stability was objectively served and is being served by the rough parity of military forces that has developed in Europe between the NATO states and those of the Warsaw Treaty, including nuclear forces. To upset the balance means to upset the already fragile peace we live in, the speaker said. The deployment of the U.S. missiles is an act of political recklessness. It did away with the possibility to continue the talks on nuclear arms limitations in Europe, that were pursued in Geneva.

We are talking about this today, Leonid Zamyatin said, because such steps on the part of the West are doing prejudice to the trust that had been accumulated, including between our countries, between the USSR and the FRG, during the years of detente, and are undermining the basis for that policy.

All this is at variance with the key provision of the Moscow Treaty which provides for the sides giving up the threat or use of force. These are the real facts of today's situation in the world and in Europe in particular.

EUROMISSILES 'TROUBLE' NOT PROTECTION FOR EUROPE

PM141620 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 12 December First Edition devotes the whole of page 6 to a feature, headed "Peace for Present and Future Generations," on the theme of Euromissiles and disarmament. The feature carries the following editorial introduction:

"The deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles that has started in Western Europe is described by public opinion everywhere as a reckless act. The Pershing II and cruise missiles being installed near the borders of the USSR and its allies are in no way intended for the defense of Western Europe -- in fact, this nuclear arsenal can only mean trouble for the Europeans. The Pentagon will have its finger on the launch button and neither the peoples nor the governments of the West European countries will be able to participate in the decision whether or not a nuclear war will start on their territory.

"It is the United States that is primarily responsible for the situation. But the responsibility is shared by Bonn, London, and Rome, is shared by the governments of the NATO states which, although not receiving missiles on their territory, have also pushed the Geneva talks toward failure by supporting the U.S. position. The optimism of Western politicians who give assurances that it will be possible to hold 'real talks' to the accompaniment of the deployment of the U.S. missiles and to make the Soviet Union embark on unilateral disarmament is phony and cheap. This will not happen!

"As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's November statement clearly indicated, 'if the United States and the other NATO countries show a readiness to return to the situation that existed prior to the start of the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do this. Our former proposals on questions of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe would then come back into force.'

"The USSR has faith in the triumph of reason. It believes that peace can and must be preserved for present and future generations."

The feature also includes a diagram, "The Sides' Positions With Regard to Nuclear Arms Limitation in Europe," showing the "approximate equality" of armaments in Europe and contrasting the Soviet and U.S. proposals. The diagram is accompanied by an explanatory note:

"This diagram, which was displayed at the 5 December press conference in Moscow, clearly shows the striking contrast between the Soviet and U.S. positions at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, which were wrecked by the U.S. Administration."

"The central section of the diagram reflects the situation in terms of medium-range weapons that existed before the U.S.-NATO 'arms upgrading' began. Thus the USSR has 938 medium-range delivery vehicles (465 bombers and 473 missiles, of which around one-half are old). The NATO bloc has 857 (the 162 missiles of Britain and France and 695 bombers). The USSR has slightly more delivery vehicles and NATO has more nuclear charges (3,065 compared with our 2,153), but by and large approximate equality exists.

"What did the United States propose? According to its 'zero' option the USSR would have had to liquidate all its 473 medium-range missiles, which would have kept all its nuclear weapons and would have had twice as many delivery vehicles and nearly three times as many charges. This was followed by the 'interim' option whereby the USSR 'would be allowed' to keep a certain number of missiles, although the same number of U.S. missiles would have to be deployed in Europe. NATO would again have had nearly twice as many weapons. There is neither logic nor justice in this.

"The USSR proposed a reduction in the number of nuclear delivery vehicles by approximately two-thirds (to 300), with an equal sublevel for missiles. Subsequently, the USSR went even further and agreed that the number of charges on SS-20 missiles should be no greater than the number which Britain and France have on their missiles. Since they have 420-430 of them and each of our missiles has 3 charges, the USSR was agreeing to leave only 140 missiles in Europe, that is, even fewer than Britain and France have (162). Clearly there was every possibility of an accord on this fair basis. But it did not suit the United States."

U.S., USSR EUROMISSILES STANCES CONTRASTED

PM141251 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Dec 83 p 3

[Political observer Gennadiy Shishkin "View of Events": "The Resolve To Uphold Peace"]

[Text] The whole world heard the authoritative and important 24 November 1983 statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The peoples of the world see in it confirmation of our party's Leninist course of stopping the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and of reducing and ultimately completely removing the threat of nuclear war.

At the same time no sensible person can fail to realize that the start of the deployment of American missiles in West Europe creates a fundamentally new and more dangerous situation. Hence the growing unease, anger, and indignation in the most varied circles of the West European and American public at the Reagan administration's reckless, adventurist actions in West Europe. Even THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, organ of America big business, is forced to acknowledge today that the "lack of progress at the arms talks is increasing the Europeans' apprehension that President Reagan is the leader whose hand reaches automatically for the trigger and that he is essentially uninterested in establishing arms control." Hence the newspaper comes to the conclusion that "the deployment of missiles could yet turn out a 'Pyrrhic victory,' because it is stirring up anti-American feeling."

Having begun the deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe, Washington is now striving to make out that nothing out of the way has happened at all. This White House line shows once again that the present U.S. Administration had no desire at all to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The United States from the very outset deliberately strove for the failure, rather than the success, of the Geneva talks. It calculated that, by participating in the talks and creating among poorly informed people the appearance of seeking agreement, it would be able to hide its real intentions. But they are not a secret. "President Reagan," the DAILY CALIFORNIAN notes, "has outdone all his predecessors in his attempts to achieve U.S. global supremacy over the Soviet Union at all costs and to establish U.S. military-political hegemony throughout the world."

These adventurist calculations are, of course, illusory. And this is very well and graphically shown in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement. Moreover, the countermeasures taken by the Soviet leadership are completely undermining such calculations. And no matter what attempts are made to reassure Americans now with various official statements that nothing in particular has taken place, they must inevitably be aware of the difference between the situations existing before and since the deployment of their missiles in West Europe.

It is clear that all this cannot fail to cause justified anxiety among all those who are really interested in maintaining and strengthening international peace. The U.S. Administration has had to make efforts to reassure the public.

FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, manifestly at American prompting, has stated that NATO must "observe the timetable for deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Europe and thus persuade the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table in Geneva." In short, the NATO members have begun to vie with each other to assure people that the Soviet Union broke off its participation in the talks out of purely tactical considerations, and that any day now it will be returning to the talks and this time will be "more amenable."

These kinds of assertion can only be described as dangerous illusions. The Soviet Union does indeed remain ready for businesslike, constructive talks, but only talks based on the principle of equality and identical security of the sides, and this was emphasized with utter resolution in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement. This was also discussed at the press conference in Moscow on 5 December devoted to the start of the deployment in West Europe of new American first-strike nuclear missiles.

If the NATO countries show readiness to return to the situation existing prior to the start of the American missile deployment in Europe, the Soviet Union will also be ready to do this. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement makes this clear. However, attributing to the Soviet Union a readiness to continue the former talks as if nothing had happened while American missiles are being installed in West Europe means not simply indulging in wishful thinking in order to reassure oneself but deliberately misleading both one's own people and the world public with the aim of arresting the growth of mass protests against American missile deployment. But these attempts are using unsuitable resources.

There is yet another very important element in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement -- the call on the leaders of the United States and the West European states to ponder once again all the consequences with which their own peoples and all humanity are threatened by the implementation of the plans to deploy new American missiles in Europe. "The Soviet Union," the statement says, "continues to advocate the most radical resolution of the nuclear arms question in Europe. It reiterates its proposal to make Europe completely free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical weapons."

As a result of the adventurist, aggressive policy of the U.S. ruling circles and the Governments of Britain, the FRG, and Italy, which have acted in concert with them, mankind is already living in a very fragile world. The Moscow press conference convincingly showed that further stockpiling of nuclear arms is simply senseless. In point of fact, the United States right now would be able to use more than 12,00 nuclear charges in a first strike alone by its nuclear strategic forces. But these are only their strategic forces' nuclear charges. Today there are in fact more than 40,000 of these charges in all in the United States and NATO countries!

Why, with this enormous quantity of nuclear means, is Washington stubbornly seeking to deploy its missiles in Europe? The reason is that Washington wants at any cost to give its strategic nuclear forces the capability of inflicting a so-called "disarming" nuclear strike, that is, a strike which would supposedly deprive the USSR of the possibility of inflicting a counterstrike on the aggressor.

The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL wrote about this very frankly the other day, noting that the "method of miniaturizing nuclear warheads developed at Los Alamos and the amazing accuracy of new weapons have caused us to think about the possibility of using the option of a limited, surgically precise nuclear war as a strategic alternative to total catastrophe."

But, as Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense, emphasized at the press conference, this goal is wholly unattainable. In contemporary conditions, with the existence on each side of large stocks of nuclear weapons and varied basing modes and with highly developed, multiple guidance systems, this is ruled out. Retaliation will in any event inevitably follow. So the Reagan administration's actions are not a manifestation of its firmness at all, but a manifestation of its dangerous adventurism.

The U.S. Administration is creating additional risk not only for West Europe but for the United States itself. The claim of the feasibility of inflicting a nuclear strike on the Soviet Union without retaliation is illusory and unfounded. Whoever proceeds from the premise of such a feasibility shows political and military ignorance and is playing irresponsibly with the American people's fate.

The Reagan administration's calculations that, by presenting the peoples of the United States and the West European countries with a fait accompli, it will be able to disorganize the struggle against the deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles are also untenable. The antiwar and antimissile movement is continuing to gather momemtum.

In accordance with the aspirations of millions and millions of people of goodwill, an international week of action against the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe is being held 4-11 December on the WPC's initiative.

A wave of mass rallies, demonstratoins, torchlight processions, conferences, and symposiums has swept the whole world as part of the week. Their participants -- millions of people of the most diverse beliefs and political allegiance -- have resolutely condemned the aggressive U.S. militarist course and the Reagan administration's adventurist actions, which are increasing the threat of a nuclear war, a war which is deadly dangerous for all mankind.

The people's resolve to uphold peace and their struggle to achieve agreement on the radical reduction of nuclear and other arms which the Soviet Union is calling for would not only serve to remove the ominous danger looming over mankind but would open up new possibilities for it. [sentence as published] "Mankind has too many tasks," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasizes, "which are not being resolved merely because of the diversion of colossal material, intellectual, and other resources. And from this standpoint the achievement of agreements on a radical reduction in nuclear and other arms would benefit all peoples."

PUGWASH SCIENTISTS MEETING HELD IN GENEVA

'Security Interests' Stressed

PM140945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch under the rubric "Pugwash Movement": "Stopping Nuclear Lunacy"]

[Text] Geneva -- A 2-day session of the Pugwash Movement's leading organs has ended here. During the session representatives of scientists from the Soviet Union, Britain, India, the United States, France, and other countries discussed questions of stepping up the struggle against the threat of nuclear war.

The representatives of scientific organizations pointed out in their speeches that what is needed for progress at any talks is a desire to seek successes without violating the security and interests of the participants in the negotiations. Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences M.A. Markov, head of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the Soviet Pugwash Committee of Scientists, stressed in his speech at the session that the Reagan administration has demonstrated its desire to conduct negotiations from a "position of strength."

Scientists, he stressed, cannot stay on the sidelines of the broad movement of the international public against the nuclear arms race. Our task consists in explaining more widely to the peoples the consequences of a nuclear conflict, in which there can be no victor, and explaining that nuclear war is fraught with the complete destruction of civilization and of all life on earth.

Deployment Hit

LD132053 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Geneva December 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe has been the reason behind a serious aggravation of tension in the European Continent. It might lead to a further escalation of the nuclear arms race. This conclusion has been drawn in a statement on the results of the international Pugwash meeting in which prominent scientists, politicians and public figures from 16 countries took part.

The statement that was read out at today's press conference in the Palace of Nations stresses that it is necessary to halt immediately this deployment and to return to the situation that existed before its commencement. The Soviet proposals on nuclear arms limitation and reduction in Europe would become valid again in case of such a return. It is pointed out in the document that the discussion of the parity between the sides must be based on taking into consideration the entire range of various types of nuclear armaments and not on selective comparison of their separate categories.

The authors of the statement emphasize particularly the importance of the commitment to refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons and the fact that the Soviet Union has already assumed such a commitment unilaterally.

UN SUPPORTS CONVENING MIDEAST 'PEACE CONFERENCE'

LD141353 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] New York December 14 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly has supported the idea of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations organisation with the participation of all the sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as well as the USSR, the USA and other countries concerned.

The resolutions on the Palestinian question which have been endorsed by an overwhelming majority of states emphasize that a solution to the Palestinian problem is the basis for an all-embracing and just Middle East settlement. The resolutions again confirm the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of their own.

The U.N. General assembly has strongly condemned the Tel Aviv's annexationist policy and demanded that Israeli troops be withdrawn from all occupied Arab territories. The resolutions condemn the building of militarized settlements by Israel, crude violations of human rights on the occupied Arab territories. All Israel's actions aimed at changing the Jerusalem status and proclaiming it the capital of Israel are declared invalid. Washington has again appeared before the whole world in the role of an accomplice and a zealous patron of Israel. Its diplomatic emissaries together with the partners from Tel Aviv voted against all the resolutions which are directed towards an earliest and just solution to the Palestinian problem.

The United States came out, in particular, against the implementation of the declaration on Palestine and the action programme which were adopted in Geneva in August-September this year at the international conference on the question of Palestine and which were fully endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly. The USA together with Israel did not participate altogether in that important international forum and unsuccessfully tried to frustrate it.

Indignation has been aroused at the United Nations by a speech made by U.S. Representative Joel Pritchard who hypocritically spoke of the tragic lot of the Palestinian people and uttered a lot of tirades about the USA's ostensible adherence to a fair political solution to the problem. In so doing he again tried to impose the separate Camp David agreements, which were concluded behind the back of Arab peoples, upon the international community.

The notorious Camp David deal is aimed at inclining the Palestinians to capitulate. It fully ignores our inalienable rights, stated Zuhdi at-Tarazi, permament observer of the PLO at the United Nations. But neither U.S. diplomatic manoeuvres nor its growing military support for the Israeli Zionists can make us abandon the just struggle which is supported by the international community, he stressed.

KIRKPATRICK HITS NONALIGNED NATIONS' COMMUNIQUE

LD141121 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi December 14 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vladimir Baidashin:

The United States' recent aggression against independent Grenada and Washington's continuing intrigues with regard to revolutionary Nicaragua have convincingly shown that the remarks by the U.S. Permanent Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick cricising non-aligned nations for their alleged ill-intentioned and malicious attacks on the "good name" of the United States are nothing but utter demagogy.

This week, a book entitled "The Non-Aligned, the U.N. and the Superpowers" by Richard Jackson of [word indistinct] supplement to the text of Jean Kirkpatrick's letter sent two years ago to permanent representatives of 64 non-aligned countries at the United Nations. American diplomats now prefer not to mention that document, but they should rather do so, notes PTI NEWS AGENCY.

The American representative criticised the communique adopted by the non-aligned foreign ministers at their annual meeting for casting aspersions on U.S. policy.

She described as a "fabrication" the communique's conclusions that the United States participated in the attempts to destablise the Grenada Government by way of economic and other pressure and was manoeuvering with a view to destabilising the situation in Nicaragua.

The United States, said Kirkpatrick's letter, does not occupy anyone, does not undermine anyone's independence. The United States and non-aligned countries, she noted, share common values and principles of human dignity, national independence, self-determination and non-interference.

These words by the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations are now perceived with somber irony, PTI stresses. Non-aligned U.N. diplomats, the agency points out, believe that the recent developments in Central America and the Caribbean are graphical evidence that the foreign ministers in their communique two years ago warned with all responsibility about the threat to independent countries in the region emanating from the Reagan administration.

SHULTZ' W. EUROPE, N. AFRICA TOUR ASSESSED

LD142309 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 14 Dec 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Western press agencies are summing up the results of the trip by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to West Europe and North Africa. I will remind you that the secretary of state took part in the NATO Council session in Brussels, and visited the FRG, Portugal, Morocco and Tunis. It is known that during the NATO session, Washington tried to obtain new assurances on the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. It is also known that a further increase of NATO's conventional weapons was discussed.

In Portugal the American secretary of state signed an agreement on the further use by the United States of the Lajes Air Force Base in the Azores. Shultz called this base extremely valuable.

The visits to Morocco and Tunis were much less pleasant for the secretary of state. During these visits, as THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, he was forced to listen to sharp criticism at increasing American links with Israel.

And now about another very important aspect of the trip by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. In Brussels, he discussed with his colleagues from Britain, France, and Italy, the question of the extension of the stay of the occupying forces from these countries in the Lebanon, that is, of the so-called Multinational Forces.

It is reported in informed circles that the United States intends soon to carry out a regrouping of its forces in the Lebanon, to include replacing the Marines there with a motorized infantry brigade, reinforced with tanks and heavy arms. However, this does not mean that the Marines will leave Lebanon. They will be deployed on American naval vessels based off the Lebanese shore. And this means a serious extension of the American military presence.

American naval vessels off Lebanon today subjected the hilly areas east of Beirut to heavy artillery fire, the area where the positions of the Lebanese national partriotic forces and the Syrian troops of the inter-Arab forces for the maintenance of peace in Lebanon are located. The American battleship "New Jersey" joined in the attack, using its 16-inch guns.

MILITARY BUDGET, FAILURE OF GENEVA TALKS LINKED

LD150056 Moscow World Service in English 0001 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] Many people in the United States have boasted to me about American democracy and their right to decide who goes to the White House to outline the United States policies in the 4 years following a presidential election. But I venture to say that regardless of who wins the next election, foreign policies in the future are not expected to change. Here are some facts to prove my point.

The U.S. military budget for this fiscal year has been fixed at $252 billion. As for the next fiscal year, the Pentagon's chief has applied for over $300 billion to be appropriated for military needs. Judging from the Reagan administration's practices and the permissive attitude of Congress, Mr Weinberger's draft will undoubtedly be approved. This means huge funds will be divided among the Pentagon's several biggest suppliers.

The shares of the biggest munitions corporations in America, such as Boeing, General Dynamics, Grumman, Lockheed, McDonnel-Douglas, Northrop, and some others have risen by 82 percent in the past 2 years. This group has its own champions. Grumman's shares, for instance, went up by 100 percent and Lockheed's by 121 percent, so big money was taken away from the American taxpayers and given or promised to munitions corporations.

Do you think the corporations can ever return the money to the national budget? No, of course not. That means that by paying what it did to munitions companies the military allocations this year are unprecedented -- the Reagan administration got the hands of any successive administration tied up.

In Washington, the unprecedented arms race is not only the issue of the day but is also programed for the future. Obviously, under such conditions the votes of the American people in the coming presidential election are merely a formality.

One other point: The Reagan administration is making every effort to get the American people to believe that it is the Soviet Union's fault the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles broke down. Some people who don't know the full story are inclined to believe what they are told. But if you want to know the truth, during the supposedly honest talks in Geneva the United States not only built up its nuclear stockpiles but had also planned such a buildup for years to come. All this showed that the Americans were not sincere in seeking agreement in Geneva, so the Soviet Union quit the talks. But President Andropov stressed that the USSR would be ready to resume negotiations as soon as the United States stops seeking military superiority.

The Reagan administration's policies are so dangerous because Reagan is trying to please the U.S. military and industrial complex by taking very risky steps now and by planning more for many years to come. The present U.S. Administration wants to make the arms race, attacks on living standards, and international security an irreversible process and that is where the biggest danger lies.

U.S., SOVIET EXPERTS DISCUSS NUCLEAR WAR EFFECTS

PM141316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 83 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Nuclear War Is a Threat to Mankind"]

[Text] Washington, 9 Dec -- As already reported, a symposium of Soviet and American scientists was held yesterday on Capitol Hill in one of the rooms of the U.S. Senate. The theme of this forum is "The Ecological and Biological Consequences of Nuclear War."

Soviet mathematician V. Aleksandrov familiarized American legislators, journalists, and representatives of the public with the results of a study of the possible consequences of nuclear war conducted by the USSR Academy of Sciences Climatic Modeling Laboratory.

Professor S. Kapitsa of the Moscow Physicotechnical Institute pointed to the need for scientists' conclusions on questions of war and peace to be made the property of broad public circles and to be taken into consideration by politicians in their practical steps. In the Soviet Union, he said, the government clearly declares that nuclear war is inadmissible.

Eminent American scientists speak. Their conclusions coincide in the main with the conclusions of the Soviet symposium participants: A nuclear war, even a "limited" one, would place mankind under the threat of destruction.

NEW 'SCANDALS' PREDICTED TO FOLLOW 'REAGANGATE'

LD141031 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1632 GMT 13 Dec 83

["Reagangate" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Dec (TASS) -- The bosses of the U.S. Administration are again in a frenzy. Squabbles and internal strife have led to the latest resignation. This time it was David Gergen, director of the Communications Department, who picked up his hat and left the White House with an air of independence, writes IZVESTIYA today.

According to the well-informed NEW YORK TIMES, Gergen lost his job because of his dissatisfaction with the atmosphere of universal suspicion and spy mania pervading the higher echelons of power. One can only imagine what is going on now in Reagan's entourage, where everyone suspects someone, and the President himself suspects everyone. It is apparently not by chance that, as was reported yesterday, a concrete wall has been erected near the gates of the Presidential residence and "SAM's" guard the White House master's peace. According to the weekly magazine TIME, it was done in order to protect the President and his staff "from an unexpected air attack."

In either event, various types of paranoia have existed in the White House for a long time. Indeed, it began since the early days of the current administration's rule. Foreign and internal policy zig-zags led to several resignations among the team of "the best friends", the article stresses.

The President's national security advisers have been replaced and other officials have been resigning. Some of them turned out to be common bribe-takers and rogues, the others -- dodgers trying to conceal traces of scandalous lawbreaking. The list of those who "did not fit in Reagan's team" has increased, the paper notes.

The other reason for Gergen's resignation, some political observers say, was that the unlucky director of the White House Communication Department could not keep his mouth shut. During the inquiry of the major Washington scandal which became known as "Reagangate", Gergen, under the pressure of evidence, was forced to admit that part of the papers belonging to the Democratic Party had really passed his hands.

Thus, there is the latest office scandal in Washington. All this is taking place at the moment when the new election campaign is heating up. That is why one does not have to be a scholar to predict the possibility of new scandals in Washington.

U.S.-KOREAN EXTRADITION TO AID 'DICTATORSHIP'

LD141304 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo December 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The newspaper TOITSU NIPPO, published here, has reported that the administration of U.S. President Reagan and its South Korean allies have prepared a draft treaty on "mutual extradition of criminals". The adoption of the treaty which will enter into force in the coming months opens the way for massive forcible deportation of hundreds of political emigres from the USA under the guise of "criminals". The emigres are doomed to tortures and humiliations in the dungeons of the Seoul secret police.

By doing such a favour to the Chon Tu-hwan regime, the White House hopes to deal a serious blow at the movement against the dictatorship and U.S. occupation. The movement is gathering momentum in South Korea.

The forthcoming extradition of patriots, who are in hiding in the USA, to the Seoul authorities indicates that the United States Administration is ready cold-bloodedly to go to crimes in future as well for the sake of keeping its "interests" in South Korea which is regarded in Washington as a forward base of U.S. military strategy in Asia.

U.S. 'TACTICAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS' IN SOUTH KOREA

LD150047 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Dec 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has again declared U.S. claims to domination in the area of the Far East and Pacific Ocean. We intend to remain a Pacific Ocean power, and consider cooperation with our friends and allies to be extremely important to ensure our interests. This was stated by the Pentagon boss when speaking in Washington at the National Press Club. The friends and allies of Washington in the Far East and in the Pacific Ocean are well known. They are first and foremost Japan and South Korea. These countries were quite recently visited by Reagan in an effort to secure their more active participation in the U.S. aggressive preparations. Weinberger called on Japan to intensify the buildup of its military might so that it could carry out the task set by Washington: to establish control of sea communications within a radius of 1,000 miles from the Japanese coast. In the words of the head of the American military department, this would permit the United States to free American forces stationed in Japan for combat operations in other parts of the world.

The annual volume of American military aid to Seoul has already reached $250 million, and in the near future the United States intends to supply South Korea with a consignment of up-to-date American F-16 fighter-bombers. According to specialists' assessments, there are already about 700 units of tactical nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea.

Well, there you have them -- the friends and allies of Washington.

U.S. 'INSPIRER, ORGANIZER' OF WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

LD140035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1710 GMT 13 Dec 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] The so-called "National Forum on Afghanistan" is taking place in Washington. It has been organized by the U.S. State Department. I request international affairs journalist Vladimir Beloshapko to comment on this report:

To put it in a nutshell, comrades, what we are dealing with is the latest provocative anti-Afghan assemblage. And the fact that the American capital has become the place for the organization of this hostile action has it own logic. After all, it is the United States which is the inspirer and organizer of the undeclared war against Afghanistan which has been continuing for several years now. Hundreds of million of dollars are arriving from across the ocean via the Pentagon and from CIA channels in Pakistan where the anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble has entrenched itself. They are being used to arm and train the basmachis and to maintain over 100 special camps and schools where some 300 American instructors are training the bandits in the art of terror.

Their evil deeds are well-known: The mass murder of peaceful Afghans, destroyed enterprises, electric power stations, roads, blown-up houses, schools and mosques. These and other crimes by the bandits were reported by the black book of the counterrevolution recently published in Afghanistan. All this of course hinders the republic's people in building a new life. However, in defiance of the difficulties, Afghanistan is firmly following the path it has chosen. Important socioeconomic shifts are taking place in the country's industry and agriculture.

The authority of people's power is growing. Its base is among the widest sections of the population. Afghanistan's international position is growing stronger. Briefly, the situation in the young republic is not developing according to the scenario the American authorities had in mind. The dollars allocated to keep the counterrevolution going are not yielding the expected return. So the Reagan administration conceived the idea of assembling the basmachi ringleaders for a forum, to raise their combat spirit and give them its blessing for new crimes. This is precisely how one can regard the openly instigatory speech at the forum by U.S. Under Secretary of State Eagleburger, who expressed his admiration for the bandits' black deeds. Washington had one more aim: to renew by this action the propaganda racket round the so-called Afghan problem and in this way to divert the attention of the world public from its own aggressive policy, first of all from the occupation of Grenada. It seems, however, this is an attempt with unsuitable means. Official Washington has only once again acknowledged its own direct complicity in international terrorism and in this connection one cannot fail to agree with the words of the Afghan leader Babrak Karmal: The Reagan government, he stated recently, has elevated shameless interference in Afghanistan' internal affairs to the level of official policy.

## TALYZIN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SRV

PM141551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet-Vietnamese Cooperation"]

[Text] The ninth session of the Soviet-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 7-12 December.

Questions of further developing economic ties between the USSR and the SRV were examined. Attention was devoted to increasing their efficiency. It was noted that in the period since the 8th session fundamental efforts were focused on the most important cooperation projects in the determining sectors of the SRV economy, including the thermal power station at Pha Lai, with a power transmission line and substations, the Hao Binh hydroelectric scheme, the Tri An hydroelectric power station, the Bimson cement plant, coal open cuts and mines, the Thang Long bridge, hevea plantations, and a string of others.

In discussing the question of the work on geological prospecting and extraction of oil and gas on the southern SRV continental shelf, the sides proceeded on the basis of the great importance that this cooperation project has for the development of the Vietnamese economy.

Progress in fulfilling commitments stemming from the Soviet-Vietnamese agreements on mutual goods deliveries this year and measures to implement the coordinated shipment volumes of foreign trade freight were examined.

Questions linked with coordinating the USSR and SRV state plans for 1986-1990 -- and for a further period on individual points -- were discussed. Agreement was reached that during consultations the fundamental directions of future economic cooperation will be examined on the basis of the long-term program of developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The decisions of working groups from the intergovernmental commission and the parties' relevant organizations on increasing the efficiency of cooperation in the sphere of the coal and power industries were examined.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Vietnamese delegation by Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

The session passed in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

USTINOV ADDRESSES SOFIA GARRISON MEETING

PM121311 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Dec 83 Second Edition pp 1, 5

[TASS report: "Meeting of Combat Friendship; Soviet Military Delegation in Bulgaria"]

[Text] Sofia, 9 Dec -- The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, which is in Bulgaria on an official friendly visit, today visited the Pleven Memorial Complex erected in honor of the centennial of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman yoke. D.F. Ustinov made an entry in the honored visitors' book. The delegation visited the G. Benkovski Higher People's Air Force School.

In the afternoon the delegation returned to Sofia. Here a meeting took place at which Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of national defense, and D.F. Ustinov addressed the personnel of the Sofia garrison.

D. Dzhurov cordially welcomed the numbers of the Soviet military delegation on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian Government, the Ministry of National Defense leadership, and the Bulgarian People's Army soldiers. Meetings with representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces, he said, are a great holiday for us. They are truly meetings between brothers-in-arms.

Our people remember the self-sacrifice of the Russian people and their army in the name of our freedom, in the struggle for our liberation from the Ottoman yoke. We always retain in our memory the great feat accomplished by the Soviet soldiers in delivering the world from fascism. The Bulgarian people are eternally grateful for the selfless assistance that the USSR has given and continues to give them in building and defending our socialist society.

We are sincerely proud of our friendship with the Soviet people. It is our common gain. Over the past few years this friendship has been given a new and even richer meaning.

Our peoples and our fraternal armies are linked forever by an unbreakable and firm friendship. Through the fraternal help of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces, the Bulgarian People's Army has become a modern, well trained army. It is a reliable defender of socialism, an inalienable part of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and a bulwark of peace throughout the world.

We are living in troubled times. The imperialist forces headed by the United States are trying to resurrect the cold war times. The danger of unleashing a world war has never been as great as it is today. The ominous shadow of nuclear war is hanging over the planet.

In the name of their imperial ambitions to attain world domination, the United States and NATO are developing new strategic nuclear weapons and new systems of waging war in outer space, and are preparing for the widespread use of neutron, binary, laser, and other types of deadly weapons.

The United States is pursuing a predatory policy! It carried out a totally unjustified military invasion of Grenada, it is preparing to act in exactly the same way with Nicaragua, and it is threatening socialist Cuba. Washington bears the main responsibility for the exacerbation of the Near East situation. The U.S. leaders have proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism bringing everything to bear: lies and slander, espionage and provocations, threats and false concern about peace. The stepped-up aggressiveness of the foreign policy course pursued by the North Atlantic bloc countries and primarily the United States is exerting a direct influence on exacerbating the situation in the Balkans.

The people today are fully justified in linking their innermost hopes of preventing a nuclear war with the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. A vivid expression of this is provided by the conclusions and assessments contained in the declaration of the Prague Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Conference, the joint statement by the Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures from the seven fraternal socialist countries, and other speeches and statements by our countries' leaders. Our countries soberly assess the explosive dangerous situation in Europe and throughout the world. Our will to defend peace is unwavering.

The siting of U.S. medium-range missiles on the European Continent is a fait accompli. This action was assessed by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his 24 November statement, which was well-timed and has assumed enormous significance for the fate of peace.

The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states are undertaking the implementation of measures in response, whose purpose is to prevent NATO from attaining military superiority over the Warsaw Pact under any circumstances. In its 26 November statement, the Bulgarian Government emphasized that it considers the measures taken by the Soviet Union necessary, well-timed, and justified from the viewpoint of peace in Europe and the interests of the Warsaw Pact states.

The growing military danger and the incessant intrigues by imperialist forces require constant strengthening of the socialist community countries' unity and cohesion, the strengthening of united action by all revolutionary, progressive, and antiwar movements, and the enhancement of the combat might of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies.

A few days ago the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Committee held its regular session in Sofia. It took place in the spirit of mutual trust, friendship, and mutual understanding that has become traditional for our relations and proved a clear manifestation of the fraternal countries and armies' unity and cohesion. It can be said with total confidence that the decision taken at it will help to further strengthen the Warsaw Pact countries' defense capability.

We communists, D. Dzhurov said in conclusion, have always been and remain advocates of peace and a tranquil future for coming generations. Only under conditions of peace will we be able to realize our ideals and implement our dreams. But peace can only be gained through struggle. It must be fought for, not just by words and appeals, and it must be defended by strengthening the military, political, and economic might of our countries and armies.

He presented the Soviet military delegation with a portrait of G. Dimitrov on behalf of the Bulgarian People's Army soldiers.

D.F. Ustinov then delivered a speech to those present.

He thanked all the comrades who had spoken for their kind words, for the feelings of friendship and fraternity expressed for the CPSU, the Soviet people, and the Soviet Armed Forces, and for the attention and cordiality accorded the Soviet military delegation.

Dear Bulgarian comrades, it gives me great pleasure to convey to you and to all Bulgarian People's Army soldiers ardent, militant greetings and very best wishes from Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and great friend of the Bulgarian people!

The soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces send you fraternal greetings and wishes for new successes in military labor!

We are sincerely grateful to the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Government, and personally to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Army General Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense, for the invitation to visit your beautiful country.

During our visit we went to the G. Benkovski Higher People's Air Force school and had meetings and talks with the party and military leadership and your Republic's working people.

It was a special pleasure to see for ourselves the life, routine, and combat training of the Bulgarian People's Army personnel. At every one of our meetings with Bulgarian People's Army personnel. At every one of our meetings with Bulgarian soldiers we are most pleasantly impressed by your persistence and purposefulness in mastering the weapons and combat equipment and in improving field, naval, and air training. It is gratifying that this striving takes the form of specific deeds, as we saw last year during the "Shield-82" exercises.

Allow me to wish you and all Bulgarian soldiers further successes in combat and political training, in raising the Bulgarian People's Army's combat readiness, and in strengthening the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship!

The friendship between our countries' peoples is long-standing and staunch. It has grown and developed through the centuries and has been cemented by the blood jointly shed in the struggle against common enemies.

The heroes of Pleven and Stara Zagora, of Shipka and Sheynovo, who threw off the Ottoman yoke and successfully fought for Bulgaria's independence, will never be forgotten. The feats accomplished by Soviet and Bulgarian soldiers in the struggle against the German fascist occupiers will never be erased from our people's memory.

Our friendship acquired new meaning and flourished with special strength when the building of socialism began on Bulgarian soil. Its inviolable foundation is provided by the common ideals and goals and the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism.

Bulgaria's close cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states have helped its fast progress in developing the economy, science, and culture, raising the people's well-being, and consolidating their defense. Within the friendly family of peoples of the socialist community countries, the Bulgarian people have scored great successes in a brief historical period. Only 40 years ago Bulgaria was one of Europe's backward countries in terms of economic development, but now it has turned into a industrial-agrarian state with high standards of development in science and culture.

The building of socialism in Bulgaria is being successfully led by the BCP, which is proven in class battles. Today the BCP, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement and consistent Marxist-Leninist, is confidently leading the Bulgarian people along the road of building a new society.

Now that we are in Bulgaria we are seeing again the tremendous enthusiasm with which your country's working people are struggling to implement the 12th BCP Congress ecisions and build developed socialism. The Soviet People are pleased by the fraternal Bulgarian people's achievements and wish them new successes in socialist construction!

The Soviet people are working intensely now. Their efforts are aimed at the successful implementation of the historic 26th party congress decisions and the decisions of the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The Soviet people's selfless labor and the party's active organizational and ideological-educational work are yielding tangible results.

The growth rates of social production and labor productivity have increased in the current third year of the 11th 5-year Plan. Major new national economic projects have been commissioned, including the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod special-purpose gas pipeline, stretching almost 4,500 km. The positive progress in agriculture is remarkable. The Soviet people's well-being and cultural standards are increasing steadily.

The other socialist community states are developing successfully together with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria under the leadership of the communist and workers parties. And we can be proud that all fraternal socialist countries comprise the most progressive and most dynamic group of countries in the planet!

For the further implementation of our creative plans we need peace, and reliable peace. The Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and the other fraternal socialist countries are waging a persistent struggle to preserve and consolidate it. The prevention of nuclear war, the curbing of the arms race, and the expansion and deepening of cooperation among all states have comprised and continue to comprise the supreme objective of the foreign policy of our parties and states.

Convincing new confirmation of the Soviet Union's love of peace and concern for mankind's peaceful future was provided by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement and his answers to PRAVDA's questions. They express our party's principled assessment of the present-day international situation and its approach to fundamental questions of the present.

And the situation in the world is now very alarming. It has never been so dangerous in the whole of the postwar period. The reason for this is the present U.S. Administration's overtly aggressive militarist course.

Reactionary imperialist circles in the United States and other NATO countries have unleashed military preparations of unprecedented rate and scale and are making direct preparations for war. U.S. military expenditure is increasing unprecedently. Programs for the deployment of qualitatively new strategic nuclear weapons systems and space weapons, for the nuclear missile "upgrading" of NATO, and for conventional arms are being implemented at an accelerated rate.

The aim of the buildup of these military preparations is to strive to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries, and then, threatening them with military force, to secure for themselves undivided world domination.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community have issued the warning on more than one occasion that under no circumstances will they allow anyone to gain military superiority over them. This was stated most resolutely this June at the Moscow meeting of top party and state leaders of seven fraternal socialist countries.

The United States and NATO, however, did not heed that warning. They are continuing to carry out their insidious plans for an arms buildup.

The most dangerous factor for the cause of peace today is the siting of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

They are already being delivered from the United States to European soil. In the next few days these missiles will be put in a state of combat readiness [na boyevoye dezhorstvo] in Britain, the FRG, and Italy. In this way the deployment of new nuclear arms on the territory of a number of West European countries has become a fait accompli.

By its actions the United States has wrecked the possibility of achieving a mutually acceptable agreement at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. In the conditions that have come about the Soviet Union considers its further participation in these to be impossible.

The USSR's position is connection with this aggressive action by the United States and certain NATO countries was clearly set out in the statement by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dated 24 November 1983. The united view and the united will of our party and the entire Soviet people and their unswerving determination to give a due response to the adventurist, militarist policy of the current U.S. Administration and the NATO bloc are concentrated in this important political document.

In view of the increase in the military threat for the Warsaw Pact states, the Soviet Union has abrogated its moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons [sredstva] in the European part of the USSR. We have been obliged to embark on the additional deployment of these weapons in our country, in places where they will be able to reach the corresponding countries of Western Europe on whose territory the new U.S. missiles are being deployed.

By agreement with our allies, the GDR and the CSSR, preparatory work for the deployment of enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles is in progress on their territory.

Appropriate Soviet weapons will be deployed in ocean regions and seas to create an adequate direct threat to U.S. territory. In all respects (combat might, strike range, quantity, and time characteristics) this retaliatory measures will be equal to the threat that the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe create for us and our allies. It goes without saying that other measures to safeguard the security of the socialist community will be adopted.

In speaking of these steps, it should be stressed that, both previously and now, the Soviet Union does not seek military superiority. However, the retaliatory measures we are applying are completely necessary to safeguard the military balance that militarist U.S. and NATO forces are trying to disrupt. They will be implemented strictly within the limits dictated by the actions of the United States and other NATO countries.

In implementing retaliatory measures, the Soviet leadership, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement stresses, will continue to do everything to avert the threat of war and preserve peace for present and future generations.

There is nothing lofties than this objective for the USSR and the other socialist community countries. And they have unwaveringly directed and are directing their efforts toward achieving it!

U.S. actions in the Near East arouse angry indignation in the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. An armada of aircraft carriers and other large warships has been concentrated in the eastern Mediterranean. There are thousands of American soldiers in Lebanon. The blood of the Lebanese people is continuing to flow as a result of the armed U.S. interference. The threat to Syria from the United States and Israel is growing.

Recently the United States has been resorting more often to the use of armed forces to achieve its selfish hegemonist objectives. Evidence of this is provided by the bandit attack in Grenada and the creation of a military threat to Nicaragua and other Caribbean countries.

All these aggressive imperialist actions are destabilising the situation in the world and fueling tension. The United States is to blame for the increasing danger of current regional conflicts developing into a broader conflict, as a result of which a war with extremely grave consequences for the peoples could break out.

The new-found claimants to the role of arbiters of the fate of the world are threatening the peoples' socialist gains. They have declared a "crusade" against socialism as a social system and are hatching plans to destroy it.

However, nobody can reverse the course of history. The USSR and the other socialist countries are living and will continue to live in accordance with their own laws -- the laws of the most advanced social system. The imperialists had no success in destroying socialism when the land of the soviets was alone in the world. They will have even less success now that there is the socialist community and the world socialist system and this system is developing successfully!

At the same time we cannot fail to take account of the fact that the aggressive and adventurist course of the United States and NATO is extremely dangerous and poses a real threat to the peaceful labor of the socialist countries' peoples.

Our military-political alliance -- the Warsaw Pact -- and its Joint Armed Forces constitute a reliable shield protecting socialist gains and peace on earth. The Soviet Armed Forces and the Bulgarian People's Army are strong and unbreakable links in them. We are required to further strengthen the fraternal socialist countries' defense capability and constantly raise our armed forces' combat readiness to ensure that no enemy intrigues catch us unawares.

Strengthening our countries' defense capability means that we must all increase political and military vigilance, persistently learn expertise in mastering modern weapons and combat equipment, and improve the operational methods of troops and naval forces in the most complex combat conditions.

This means that every serviceman must instill in himself lofty moral and combat qualities, courage, valor, unwavering faith in the cause of the Communist Party and his people, and devotion to his international duty.

This means tirelessly strengthening our friendship -- the friendship of class brothers and brothers in arms.

D.F. Ustinov presented the Bulgarian Ministry of National Defense with the picture "Vladimir Ilich Lenin at a Subbotnik" by USSR People's Artist P. Maltsev.

In the evening D. Dzhurov gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet military delegation at which speeches were exchanged.

## USSR-BULGARIA 'UNSHAKABLE ALLIANCE' CONFIRMED

PM141325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Socialism's Reliable Shield"]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Dec -- The official friendly visit to Bulgaria by a Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, has again demonstrated the indestructible friendship between the two fraternal parties and peoples and between the Soviet and Bulgarian armies, the newspaper NARODNA ARMIYA writes.

Socialism and peace have unshakable defenders. No one can reverse the course of history. The socialist countries live and will continue to live and develop according to their own laws -- the laws of the most progressive social system. The imperialists could not destroy socialism when the Soviet land was alone in the world. They will be even less able to destroy it now that the socialist community exists.

The Soviet military delegation's visit and the meetings and talks on Bulgarian soil confirmed once again that socialist gains and world peace have a reliable shield: our military-political alliance -- the Warsaw Pact and its Joint Armed Forces. Its links -- the Soviet Armed Forces and the Bulgarian People's Army -- are strong and unshakable.

The USSR and Bulgaria, in conjunction with the other Warsaw Pact countries, will continue to strengthen their defense capability and constantly increase the combat readiness of their armed forces. This is demanded by the international situation which has been aggravated through imperialism's fault. The Soviet military delegation's visit which has now ended proved once again that the tasks facing the two fraternal countries' armies will be successfully fulfilled, the newspaper stresses.

GROMYKO, VAYRYNEN EXCHANGE LUNCHEON SPEECHES

PM141717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Soviet-Finnish Talks"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko gave a luncheon [13 December] in honor of P. Vayrynen, at which the ministers exchanged speeches.

Speaking at the luncheon, A.A. Gromyko said: "We are glad the Finnish foreign minister has come to our country. Questions do indeed exist on which it is very useful to talk and exchange opinions. There are some questions of a bilateral nature, but the main questions on which it is expedient to exchange opinions are questions concerning the international situation. It is no accident that the talk we have already held touched on topical questions of the international situation. I believe our forthcoming talk will be devoted first and foremost to these questions too.

We attach great weight to the idea expressed by the Finnish foreign minister that the 1948 treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance is a good basis for relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. This treaty was recently extended in accordance with an agreement reached in the course of talks between Yu.V. Andropov and M. Koivisto. It may be asserted unconditionally that the treaty between Finland and the Soviet Union is an act of exceptional importance. It has served the two countries' interests well for decades. On the basis of the treaty the USSR and Finland determine their relations and to a significant extent their foreign policy. So there is little to add to the fine, powerful words spoken by the minister during our talk concerning the treaty. It was well said.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, I would like to state that the Soviet Union will fulfill in full the commitments it took on under the treaty. This treaty is a really unique instance of two states, belonging to different social systems, building their relations on a reliable foundation, guided not by short-term considerations, but by their pursuit of a consistent line of peace in Europe and in the world as a whole.

There are grounds for asserting that economic and trade ties and ties in other spheres also conform to the commitments which the sides took on under the treaty. We value all this and we believe that the limit of their development has not yet been reached. There is the potential for raising these ties to great heights. We know that Finland is very interested in cooperation in the economic sphere. The Soviet side is equally interested in this.

Finland and the Soviet Union have cooperated and continue to cooperate well in the all-European process. As is known, this process began approximately 15 years ago. I have in mind the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. We value too the stance of the other states which promoted the successful completion of the conference and the elaboration of the Final Act, and later of the Madrid document.

By way of continuing this process, the Stockholm conference lies ahead, on which agreement was reached in Madrid. Every state will arrive in Stockholm, in the person of its delegation, with a definite stance and a definite policy. We would like to believe that every state will arrive in Stockholm with good intentions, adhering to a stance of peace and detente, and not with a view to whipping up tension or seeking various pretexts for further stepping up the arms race.

I can say definitely for the Soviet Union that it will uphold at the Stockholm conference a position of peace and friendship between states in Europe and throughout the world.

We will uphold a position aimed at lessening tension and ending the arms race, and, in the early stages, at reducing the pace of that race, concluding relevant accords, and reaching agreement.

It is true that the Stockholm conference will not be devoted to ending the arms race as such. An agreement was reached in Madrid to divide the conference into two sections. It was decided that the first section, to be held in Stockholm, would be devoted to the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and to questions of confidence among states. The second stage, concerned with disarmament, will be held later, when the first is over.

The Stockholm meeting would seem to be faced with the limited task of creating confidence in relations among countries. But what a significant task this is! If confidence were created among states it would be far easier to implement both arms reduction and disarmament.

We do not believe that it is at all difficult to find the questions for discussion at Stockholm which would help to create an atmosphere of confidence were agreement to be reached on them. These questions are all around us, so to speak, they are in the air and are crying out to be included on the conference agenda. All that is needed is the desire to discuss them and to find agreement.

When the Soviet representatives arrive in Stockholm they will name the appropriate questions on behalf of the Soviet Union and the Soviet leadership.

We would also like other states to go there with the intention of beginning work with sincere desire to help to create the kind of atmosphere that we have been speaking about. Our position on questions of the international situation, including questions of attitudes to the all-European process, were set out fully and in depth in Yu. V. Andropov's recent statements. I would particularly like to draw attention to his 24 November statement. This is not only an evaluation of the current state of our policy and of the other side's policy. It is also our program for the future -- the Soviet Union supported peace and detente and will continue to follow this course, the Leninist course of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

We have already repeatedly put forward the Soviet Union's stance on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. We hold firmly to this stance and believe that the creation of such a zone is possible. All that is required is a serious attitude to the question of the zone on the part of all the north European states.

Some countries or, to be more precise, some capitals look askance at the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. No state which supports peace can fear the creation of a nuclear-free zone. This idea is not aimed against any state or group of states if they support peace.

Any conscious person is probably saying now that tension, even a dangerous tension, exists in the world, and he is right. But since nothing exists without a cause the question arises, how was this situation created in the world and what is the cause of it? Not everyone is giving the correct objective answer to this question. The Soviet Union, the Soviet leadership, and indeed many other states are giving the correct answer: The cause is the militarist course of certain circles in the West, above all Washington's militarist course. This course is aimed at world domination, it is aimed at ensuring that the United States becomes the dominant force in the world, primarily in the military sense, capable of dictating to other states how they should conduct themselves, in other words -- capable of ruling other countries.

Western figures, particularly in the NATO bloc, often allege that the Soviet Union has violated or is planning to violate the military equilibrium. When we produce the figures to show what the state of affairs really is, we basically receive no reply, because the fraudulent statements put forward by Western figures are powerless in the face of the facts. Washington is particularly fond of such statements. When we say that according to the relevant indicators for nuclear weapons, NATO has a 50 percent superiority in Europe, they answer us with silence and do not even attempt to produce figures to dispute this. They simply continue to spin the same old tiresome yarn saying that the Soviet Union supposedly creates a threat to peace.

Of course, the Soviet Union will not tolerate the wrecking of the existing equilibrium and approximate equality between the armed forces of the Soviet Union and its allies on the one hand and the United States and NATO on the other. No -- it will not tolerate this! This was firmly stated by Yu.V. Andropov, and we will take the appropriate measures together with our allies to preserve equality.

In conclusion, it is apposite to stress once again that the Soviet Union places all its influence, all its political weight, in the scales on the side of peace, detente, and good relations between states.

In his reply speech P. Vayrynen said: Permit me to express my cordial gratitude to the USSR Government for the invitation to make an official visit to the Soviet Union. I regard this visit as an expression of the close, warm, invariably vital relations which exist between our countries.

The past year, from December to December, has been a very lively period in contacts between Finland and the Soviet Union. The high point of our contacts, P. Vayrynen said, was, naturally, the first official visit by President Koivisto to the Soviet Union. In the course of the year representatives of the Soviet Union's leadership and administration have visited Finland more than once in connection with various occasions. Ties at other levels were also very active and fruitful.

The year 1983 is of historic significance in the sphere of our mutual relations. April saw the 35th anniversary of the conclusion of the Finnish-Soviet Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance; during President Koivisto's official visit the sides agreed to extend the treaty's duration for a further 20-year period. The process of ratification to execute this decision has just been completed in the two countries. The treaty's duration is again being extended without changing a single word of its text. This indicates that the treaty was drawn up with foresight, taking account of the two countries' unchanging interests.

Thus, all sections of the 1948 treaty retain their topicality. The early extension of the term of the treaty graphically emphasizes a very important feature of our bilateral relations: their continuity. The central element of Finland's foreign policy line, the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line, is the development of mutual relations between our countries in all spheres of the lasting foundation which was created by the 1948 treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance. Historically the treaty is part and parcel of that central line which was expressed in the document recognizing Finland's state independence, signed by V.I. Lenin. The treaty we concluded in 1948 made it possible for our countries to have stable relations, irrespective of fluctuations in the international political situatin. This fact is of great significance especially in the present international situation.

At the same time, Finnish-Soviet relations exemplify the fact that different social systems or states of different sizes are no obstacle at all if both sides seriously with to create good, highly developed, mutually advantageous, and good-neighborly relations.

In these aspirations Finland and the Soviet Union have been successful. We in Finland, for our part, will continue to follow the path we have followed from the start under the leadership of Presidents Paasikivi and Kekkonen and which we are continuing to follow today under the leadership of President Koivisto.

Since the central line of our mutual relations is clear and free from problems, we have fine prerequisites for solving all practical questions. I am very sure that the problems of balancing trade which we are encountering in our trade ties can be solved. It is important to keep our trade at its present high level -- this basic goal has also been confirmed in talks between the leaders of our states. These questions are being discussed right now within the framework of the Finnish-Soviet Commission on Economic Cooperation which is meeting in Moscow and at the talks on concluding a trade protocol.

Very seldom in recent years has the international situation given cause for optimism. Distrust rules in international relations, creating tension. The arms race is prevailing over arms control aspirations.

Our continent, Europe, whose development is of prime concern to us, has been protected against war for nearly four decades. The creation of the framework of European security and cooperation was one of the most important gains of the seventies. This framework endured despite the growth of tension, thus demonstrating its vitality. The structure of detente envisaged by the CSCE Final Act must be preserved. The question now is how to halt the current negative development and turn it in the opposite direction.

The question of halting the arms race is central. Europe now has the greatest accumulation of weapons of any continent in the world. I am convinced that European security cannot be improved by adding new and even more destructive weapon systems but only through efforts aimed at effectively limiting and reducing armaments, especially nuclear. Finland, as part of present-day Europe's political configuration, deems it of paramount importance that peace on our continent should be preserved and that, the difficulties overcome, progress should be made on the path of detente. It is on this basis that Finland has repeatedly expressed its deep concern in connection with the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons, adopting a clear and principled stance on this question. The failure to achieve results at the talks on these types of weapons affects both the talks participants themselves and the countries which are not participating in them. The continuing arms race affects everyone's security. It is therefore extremely important to direct all future efforts toward getting the sides to agree to revoke decisions relating to the buildup of medium-range nuclear armaments and to substantially reduce this type of weapon.

It is now particularly important also to make a purposeful effort to preserve and develop all the positive achievements that have been made, despite recent events, in strengthening security and cooperation in Europe. The positive outcome of the Madrid meeting and the adoption of a final document promoting progress in all spheres of cooperation show, in our view, that positive development must never be regarded as unattainable. The all-European process is continuing and developing. January 1984 will see the first stage of the conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe. Much is expected of this conference. As before, throughout the whole of the all-European process, Finland will contribute what it can to ensuring that the conference is a success.

Even in this difficult international situation we are able to say that the European North remains stable. I am sure that in the future too all the states of the region will attach paramount significance to maintaining this situation.

Great significance attaches here to northern Europe's effective nonnuclear status. Finland's efforts to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe continue. The initiative is still topical and it accords with the immutable interests of our policy of security and is important from the viewpoint of the positive development of the security situation throughout the European North. All the northern countries agree on the significance of the region's nonnuclear status, although their views on ways of consolidating this position differ. The question of creating the zone is being widely discussed. We particularly welcomed the Soviet Union's statement that it is prepared to give appropriate guarantees to the zone. USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Yu. V. Andropov confirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to consider the matter of certain measures, substantial ones at that, relating to its own adjoining territory, and also to discuss with interested parties the question of granting the Baltic Sea non-nuclear status.

Finland rates highly the Soviet Union's position, P. Vayrynen said in conclusion. I want to express satisfaction that the present visit has made it possible to have a thorough discussion of questions relating to our countries' bilateral relations and very important international problems. Our meeting is characterized by the spirit of trust and friendship which is a traditional feature of ties between our countries at all levels.

The luncheon took place in a friendly atmosphere.

The luncheon was attended by T.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, other officials, and the peoples accompanying P. Vayrynen.

The talks were continued in the afternoon.

## SOVIET-FINNISH TRADE, ECONOMIC TALKS CONTINUE

### Trade Protocol Discussed

PM141146 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Soviet-Finnish talks on concluding a protocol on reciprocal deliveries of goods in 1984 were held in the Foreign Trade Ministry 12 December.

The quotas of goods for reciprocal deliveries agreed by the sides ensure the continuation of trade turnover between the two countries at a high level, amounting to a total of some R5 billion.

The Soviet delegation at the talks is headed by N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, and the Finnish delegation by J. Laine, minister of foreign trade.

### Economic Cooperation Lauded

LD141211 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- Soviet-Finnish talks go on here within the framework of the 28th session of the Permanent Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation between the two countries. The Finnish delegation at the talks is headed by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

Soviet-Finnish trade-economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation develops successfully. Soviet leaders have repeatedly emphasized that relations bewteen the USSR and Finland serve as a good example of equal mutually beneficial cooperation between countries with different social systems.

The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Finland has become a major factor in the entire system of Soviet-Finnish relations. The 25th anniversary of the treaty was recently marked in the two countries.

In Soviet foreign trade, Finland now ranks second after the FRG among the industrially developed capitalist countries. The Soviet Union, for its part, has been Finland's main trading partner since 1973 and its share accounts for a quarter of the entire Finnish goods turnover.

Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, who is heading the Soviet delegation, has pointed out that the main task of the current session of the Commission for Economic Cooperation is to jointly determine the basic provisions of a new trade agreement which will cover next five-year period. He said that last Thursday the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved proposals by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Planning Committee on the development of the Soviet Union's trade and economic relations with Finland for 1986-1990.

In the current Five-Year Plan period mutual goods turnover will run at approximately 25,000 million roubles. Subsequently this amount will not only keep on but will grow, too. Various sectoral working groups of the commission have prepared proposals aimed at broadening trade, at further developing production coordination and specialization, and at deepening cooperation in the construction of industrial and other projects in the territories of Finland, the Soviet Union, and in third countries.

New fields are added to such areas of traditional cooperation as power development, chemistry, metallurgy, wood-working and pulp-and-paper industries. Specialists regard as highly promising in this respect the agro-industrial complex and cooperation in the field of food production. Ample opportunities exist in other fields as well.

FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN LENINGRAD

LD150808 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Leningrad December 15 TASS -- Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs of Finland, who is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, arrived here from Moscow today in the morning.

GORBACHEV ARRIVAL FOR PCP CONGRESS NOTED

LD141529 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Porto December 14 TASS -- A CPSU delegation headed by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev arrived to attend the 10th Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), here today.

At the airport, the guests were warmly and fraternally welcomed by members of the Political Commission of the PCP Central Committee Sergio Vilargigueiz, Jaime Serra, Angelo Veloso and other party leader .

## 'MALICIOUS LIES' OF SPANISH MEDIA ASSAILED

PM141044 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov dispatch under the rubric "Follow-up Feature": "Thanks to the Yes-Man Logic"]

[Text] Madrid -- The turbid wave of anti-Sovietism whipped up by certain Spanish mass media after the Soviet Union announced the steps it had taken in response to the start of the deployment of the U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Europe, is not only not dying down, but, as if obeying someone's directions, is gathering strength.

IZVESTIYA (No 332/333) has already written about how certain "West German sources" that published a canard about "Soviet missiles targeted on Spain" and particularly on the U.S. military base at Torrejon near Madrid have become the excuse for a bare-faced indictment of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy. The leading Madrid newspapers published an objective account of the IZVESTIYA items, especially stressing the universally known declaration by the Soviet Union that it will not take retaliatory steps against countries on whose territories nuclear weapons are not based, and in Spain the authorities have declared that there are none and will not be any such weapons.

Everything is clear, it would have seemed, and the rumor sank. But it was not so. Someone evidently thought that not everything had yet been extracted from this venture. And primarily, that insufficient praise had been sung of the U.S. nuclear missiles and the NATO nuclear umbrella, only by shelting under which, so the story goes, can Spain find peace. The newspaper ABC and the magazine CAMBIO 16 have been speaking so bluntly about this in their recent editions that every paragraph bears the clear imprint of the anti-Soviet campaign organizers and of those who are plugging Spain in NATO.

Thus, CAMBIO 16 considers the U.S. nuclear missiles "the only weighty argument for the defense of Spain" and its "last hope." The magazine openly ignores the demand by the absolute majority of Spaniards to remove U.S. military bases from their soil and pull out of NATO. Its task is different: to convince the millions of "deluded people" of the opposite at any cost and to use to this end a wild thesis of some kind of USSR desire to "conquer Europe even at the cost of nuclear war." Scared? You bet. Then, dear readers, take as the only sedative the siting of the new U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in order that "West Europe should not be caught napping." ABC is also coming out with malicious fabrications leveled at the USSR.

Lies sooner or later become obvious. It is, however, already obvious who was controlling the pens of the wicked scribblers in CAMBIO 16 and ABC: those right-wing forces in Spain who, fearful of the forthcoming referendum on the question, will make any promises to retain the country in NATO, and who play up to U.S. interests in the country in every way possible.

## ZAYCHENKO TALKS WITH ITALY-USSR SOCIETY DELEGATES

PM141204 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 13 December a talk took place between N.M. Zaychenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and a group of Italian parliamentary deputies belonging to a delegation of the "Italy-USSR" Society headed by F. Sullo, member of the society's board.

MARCHUK RECEIVES UK MANAGEMENT DELEGATION

LD142255 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk received today a delegation of the British Institute of Management headed by Chairman of the Instutute's Council L. Tindale. They discussed questions of cooperation in the spheres of the management of economy and production.

IRISH WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD141530 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Ireland stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee on December 3-13. On the delegation were General Secretary Sean O'Kenna and chairman of the party education committee Des O'Hagan.

The delegation was received at the International and the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee. They had meetings at the public and scientific organizations, visited the Estonian Republic.

In the course of the exchange of opinions at the CPSU Central Committee representatives of both parties expounded their positions on a broad range of questions. They expressed serious concern over the dangerous international situation created by deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe.

Both parties agreed that it is necessary to put an end to the arms race and that the mass antiwar movement is bound to play a great role in the solution of that task.

Preservation of peace, the priority task of the present, calls for restoration of conditions for normal mutual relations between countries with different social systems and different ideology. This is promoted by the consolidation of progressive forces and firm rebuff to the policy of terrorism in international affairs and inside separate countries.

The conservations were held in a cordial atmosphere. It was admitted that it is desirable that the dialogue be continued between the CPSU and the Workers' Party of Ireland on questions of mutual interest.

ZAMYATIN SUPPORTS ARABS AGAINST AGGRESSION

LD141811 Kuwait KUNA in English 1702 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Damascus, Dec 14 (KUNA) -- A ranking Soviet official was quoted here Wednesday as saying that neither force nor intimidation should be used against the Arab Gulf countries, and pledged his country's support "for those fighting against aggression in the Arab world."

Central Committee member of the Soviet Communist Party Leonid Zamyatin, in a statement published by TISHRIN daily, called for non-interference in the Gulf countries' internal affairs.

"Preserving peace in the Gulf region is the responsibility of Arab Gulf littoral states who should be left to decide their own fate," Zamyatin said.

The official underlined the Soviet Union's rejection to the deployment of nuclear weapons, or the setting up of military bases in the Gulf region.

Zamyatin said the non-aligned polciy of these states should be respected and as such they should not be dragged to military blocs.

But he made it clear that "the Soviet Union will support all those fighting against aggression in the Arab world," that his country possesses all the necessary means to defend its own security and that of its allies at all circumstances.

PDRY LEADER EXPRESSES SUPPORTS FOR PLO

LD141416 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Aden December 14 TASS -- Democratic Yemen expresses support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their inalienable national rights, including the rights to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state of their own under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), has stated here. He emphasized the importance of keeping the unity of the PLO ranks for counteracting the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

The PDRY leader stressed that the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East region is a direct consequence of the escalation of the USA's and Israel's aggressive course against the national-liberation movements of Arab peoples and against the Palestinian resistance movement.

U.S. SHIPS SHELL SYRIAN POSITIONS EAST OF BEIRUT

LD141523 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut December 14 TASS -- U.S. warships which are off the coast of Lebanon, today opened fire on an area east of the Lebanese capital. That was reported by Radio Beirut which noted that the "New Jersey" battleship participated in bombardment of positions of Syrian troops, part of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

'Steeply Escalated Tension'

LD142248 Moscow TASS in English 2201 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Washington December 14 TASS — Sinking ever deeper into the morass of the Lebanese conflict the Reagan administration is following the road which once led the United States into a dirty war in Vietnam. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the Pentagon has taken a decision which means in practice that from now on the Americans will massively bomb and shell Lebanese territory on a regular basis. It was similar actions in Vietnam that once resulted in the full-scale involvement of the United States in the dirty war in Southeast Asia.

The course followed by the White House provokes here criticism of Reagan and those U.S. NATO allies whose policies have become dramatically more aggressive in the Middle East. The administration's banking on force in resolving the Middle East problem shows that its policy in that region has dismally failed and worsens the tragedy in the Middle East, Senator Gary Hart has stated.

While in the past U.S. policy consisted in support for Israel and its aggressive course, now Washington has openly embarked on the road of direct armed intervention. The U.S. land troops, Air Force and Navy bomb Lebanese territory from the air and shell it from the sea. The Reagan administration is trying to justify these atrocities with the assertions that the presence of the "multinational force," its backbone being U.S. troops, contributes to the "stabliization of the situation" and the strengthening of peace in Lebanon. In reality U.S. intervention in the affairs of that country has steeply escalated tension and contributes to its further exacerbation.

Heading for the aggravation of the situation in Lebanon, the administration is trying to find justification for the continued military presence in that region. Speaking in New York, Reagan called for the expansion of U.S. military presence in the region and for resolving problems by armed force under the pretext of "protecting the saftey" of American troops that are being sent now to one country of the world now to another.

It follows from his statement that the "security area" of the United States spreads from Lebanon to Grenada. As for the false pretext of "ensuring the safety" of American troops, the White House uses it to extend acts of aggression against the Lebanese national patriotic forces, the population of the country and also Syrian troops participating in the pan-Arab peacekeeping force deployed in that country.

In reality the United States does not at all seek the restoration of peace in Lebanon. Quite the reverse. Washington has during the past few months launched direct armed intervention in that country and is now preparing the ground for establishing its complete dominance there. In so doing, the United States cooperates with Israel within the framework of their strategic alliance. The latest U.S.-Israeli anti-Arab accords envision that Israel will continue to be used to reach the U.S. predatory goals in the Middle East.

## 'SECRET' JIHAD CLAIMS ROLE IN KUWAIT BOMBINGS

PM141017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Ye. Korshunov dispatch under the rubric "Extra to What Has Been Printed": "Who Is Responsible for the Explosions"]

[Text] Beirut -- As Beirut news organs report, the secret Lebanese Islamic Jihad organization has claimed responsibility for a series of bombings carried out 12 December at the U.S. and French Embassy buildings in Kuwait.

A truck carrying explosives broke through into the U.S. Embassy compound in Kuwait City, the capital of that country. The embassy building was damaged by a violent explosion. The truck driver jumped from the vehicle. He was injured and was arrested. An explosion also caused considerable damage to the French Embassy. A U.S. residential complex, Kuwait airport, and an oil refinery 45 km south of the Kuwaiti capital were also attacked, as were a number of public buildings in Kuwait City itself. There were seven explosions in all. An eighth truck filled with explosives was discovered and rendered harmless. It is reported that the explosions killed 5 people and injured 61.

Beirut newspapers recall that the Islamic Jihad organization previously claimed responsibility for explosions at the headquarters of the American and French contingents of the so-called multinational force stationed in Beirut. Both bombings were carried out 23 October, and 240 Americans and 58 Frenchmen were killed as a result. On 4 November this organization blew up the Israeli headquarters in the Lebanese city of Tyre. More than 30 Israelis died in the explosion. The Islamic Jihad Organization also claimed responsibility for the explosion at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut 18 April 1983, when 69 people were killed and more than 100 injured.

Newspapers cite extracts from statements previously made by this organization, which state that it is an organization of Lebanese Muslims which considers the creation of an "Islamic republic" in Lebanon the goal of its struggle.

## LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL ENDS 12 DECEMBER

PM141121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship"]

[Text] Meetings and friendship soirees, public gatherings and rallies, concerts and movie shows, and exhibitions of works by Libyan artists and masters of decorative and applied art -- this is by no means a complete program of the Soviet-Libyan friendship festival which ended on 12 December. A delegation of the Arab Libyan-Soviet Friendship Society took part in festival events held in Moscow and Turkmenistan.

"The multifaceted economic and cultural ties between our countries are strengthening and developing year by year," M. Abu Sittah, head of the delegation and member of the society, said. "The friendship festival will be a new contribution to strengthening those ties."

U.S. VISITS TO C. AMERICA 'DISGUISE MENACE'

LD150300 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] The Reagan administration has launched a diplomatic campaign, unprecedented in intensity, focusing on the problems of Central America. More from our commentator Viktor Olin, and this is what he writes.

Reports from Central America and adjacent countries are filled with names of high-ranking Washington officials on visits to those nations. The U.S. Special Ambassador to Central America, Mr Stone, on a tour of the region stopped over in Venezuela and then went to Colombia. The chairman of Presdient Reagan's commission on Central America, Henry Kissinger, had talks with officials in Mexico. Vice President George Bush spent several hours in the capital of El Salvador. The main line can be clearly traced in the numerous statements the American officials have eeen making there. The purpose of their utterances is to convince the world public that the United States has peaceful intentions. Their speeches and statements at news conferences contain plenty of rhetoric in support of rhetoric in support of steps by the Contadora group for a political settlement, or to denounce the terror by the so-called death squads and so on. But in between the lines one can often read references to some sort of a Soviet and Cuban infiltration as the alleged source for all the troubles in the region.

However, serious misgiving about the sincerity of these assurances of peaceful intentions are being expressed in political quarters of the Latin American countries, including those Washington envoys have been visiting. In that case, concrete deeds of the Reagan administration are also the yardstick, here are a few examples:

Last Monday, 10 giant U.S. transport helicopters flew from Honduras to the province of Morazan in El Salvador to work out an operation against insurgent forces. Shortly before that, on the Honduran coastline, that is similar in terrain to that of Nicaragua, U.S. Maries trained in landing (?a party). Both operations were within the U.S.-Honduran exercise to preare for direct military intervention in neighboring El Salvador and Nicaragua. That the threat is real is confirmed by the recent events in Grenada, about which the Reagan administration also showed such a tender care in a bid, as it were, to restore democracy and to curb a Soviet-Cuban influence. An invasion of that small Caribbean island followed as a result with subsequent dismantling of government by the people and the turning of the island into an American military stronghold.

Thus U.S. diplomatic moves around Central America have been aimed at disguising the menace of American aggression. At the same time, the purpose of the moves has been to delude Americans and to get their support for continued policies in the region that amount to military, financial, and political support for dictatorial regimes, as well as for anti-Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groupings. As a result, U.S. diplomacy is turning into an obedient tool of its policy of international terrorism which determines the overall foreign course of the U.S. Administration.

ELECTIONS OF OBKOM SECRETARIES REPORTED

PM141006 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 83 first edition carries on page 2 a 1,400-word report by correspondent Yu. Razgulyayev datelined Dzhezkazgan and published under the heading "Strengthening Discipline and Order. Party Life at Oblast Conference."

The item is introduced by the following PRAVDA editorial note: "The report and election campaign has entered a new stage: The oblast and kray party conferences are in progress. The delegates are reviewing their work since the 26th party congress and their tasks in the light of the high requirements set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) plenums and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions."

Razgulyayev's report is devoted to the Dzhezkazgan Oblast party conference and describes the successes scored in the oblast, quoting from obkom First Secretary N. Davydov's report and other conference speeches. He refers to the need to strengthen discipline and enhance the responsibility of cadres, improve economic organization, and enhance ideological and political education. The author reports that "the organizational plenum reelected N.G. Davydov first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom."

The item also reports that the following have been elected obkom first secretaries: A.F. Gudkov in Kursk; A.M. Masaliyev in Issyk-kul; M. Sydykov in Naryn; R.S. Kulmatov in Osh; K. Abdrayev in Talas; U. Kushekov in Guryev; T. Yesetov in Kzyl-Orda; S. Mukashev in Magyshlak; B.V. Ableyba in Abkhaz; Ye.A. Yeliseyev in Khakass Autonomous Oblast; Yu.S. Znamenskiy in Gorno-altay Autonomous Oblast; P. Annaorazov in Ashkhabad; Ye.T. Mitrin in Krasnovodsk; A. Akgayev in Mari Assr; B. Atayev in Tashauz; R. Khudayberdiyev in Chardzhou.

RUSAKOV SPEECH AT DIMITROV CENTENNIAL PUBLISHED

PM121603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ardent Champion of Socialism"]

[Text] The collection "A Life Devoted to the Struggle for Socialism" has appeared. It contains materials from the June 1982 ceremonial meeting and scientific and theoretical conference of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, and the USSR Academy of Sciences devoted to the 100th anniversary of the birth of G. Dimitrov. The collection contains speeches by K.V. Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; T. Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; S. Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary; and others.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

COSMONAUTS CONFIRM 'LAUNCHER ROCKET' EXPLOSION

NC121737 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, Dec 12 (AFP) -- Soviet cosmonauts Alexander Alexandrov and Vladimir Lyakhov confirmed today that their recent mission abroad the Salyut-7 space train had to be extended because of the explosion of a launcher rocket sending two men to replace them on September 26.

Captain Lyakhov and engineer Alexandrov spent 150 days aboard Salyut-7 before returning safely to earth on November 23.

Vladimir Lyakhov told a press conference here today that after the rocket explosion at Baikonur "our mission was extended" and "our work load increased". But he said the incident had not endangered their return to earth.

"We could have landed at any time," he said adding that the autonomy [as received] and supplies of the space train were planned to last "for a very long period."

General Vladimir Shatalov, one of the men responsible of the Salyut mission said a joint space walk had been planned by Lyakhov and Alexandrov and the two men who were to have relelved them.

During the five-month flight, one of the propulsion systems broke down because of a fuel leak, Gen Shatalov said. But he said that solar panels fixed onto the Salyut station during a sortie lasting nearly six hours by the two cosmonauts, were not linked to energy supply problems. They were merely designed to produce extra energy for the scientific experiments going on aboard the craft, he said.

Former cosmonaut Georgy Beregovoy said, without giving a date, that a new Salyut-7 mission was planned next year. Indian cosmonauts training for the past year at the "city of stars" near Moscow would make their first flight in 1984, he said.

According to Indian sources, the flight could take place in April.

PREPARATIONS BEGIN FOR 1984 SPACE EXPEDITION

LD091205 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Preparations have begun in the Soviet Union for a new space expedition scheduled for next year. This has been reported by Deputy Flight Commander Viktor (Blagov). He said the orbital station Salyut was ready to receive the new crew. All units function normally, and the tanks (are) filled with fuel.

COSMOS-1514 SATELLITE LAUNCHED FOR 'RESEARCH'

LD141428 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another satellite of its Cosmos series, Cosmos 1514.

The satellite, intended to continue research into the effect of space flight factors on living organisms, is carrying scientific experimental systems with various biological objects, and radiation equipment.

Experiments will be conducted during the flight aimed to study the processes of adaptation to zero-gravity and resolve tasks of radiation protection of space flights.

Several experiments will be carried out within the framework of international cooperation in the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes.

The satellite has the initial period of revolution equal to 89.3 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface is 288 kilometres, minimum--226 kilometres. Inclination of the orbit is 82.3 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

'Biological' Mission

LD141939 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1734 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec (ADN) -- A Soviet biological satellite for the first time is researching in detail the physiological transition behavior of monkeys in the early states of a space flight. On board the Cosmos No 1514 satellite which was launched today, are 2 monkeys and 18 rats, as well as insects and various plants. GDR scientists are also working on the experiments as part of the inter-Cosmos program.

The aim of the approximately 7-day flight is to carry out further research on the influence of space conditions on the behavior and changes in living organisms. Highly sensitive instruments have been implanted in the animals to record, for example, the reactions of the central nervous system, and heart and circulatory functions. The medical data will be transmitted to earth during the flight.

For the past 12 years, biological satellites have been launched at intervals of about 18 months as part of the Intercosmos space program.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS -- Riga, 14 Dec (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Galina Grishina reports: The Latvian Vef company has produced an automatic electronic telegraphic set that allows communications to be established between shops at sea and maritime services on land, using satellites. The new set is part of the international system "Inmarsat," which involves 37 countries and maintains 24-hour two-way communications with ships through the land-space-ocean scheme, which consists of six satellites orbiting in pairs over every ocean except the Arctic Ocean. Information is sent out from the shore via electronic switching centers to a height of 36,000 km, where the satellite automatically beams it to even the most remote addressee, and thus dialogue is established between sea and land. Development of the "Inmarsat" system will help in planning optimum routes for ships, more efficient servicing of vessels and increasing safety. The new Vef set is currently being assemblyed at the Odessa Center for Maritime Satellite Communications. Designers are preparing for rests the second electronic switching center, which will be installed in Nakhodka. The station there will serve the Pacific. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 14 Dec 83 LD]

USTINOV, GENERAL TRETYAK ADDRESS VETERANS

LD142234 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Dec 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Defense with veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces took place in Moscow today. In the Central House of the Soviet Army were gathered tried and hardened fighting men, those who defended the honor and freedom of the homeland in the harsh years of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, who even now are making a weighty contribution toward raising the combat might of our Army. Here, too, are those working actively in the national economy, strengtheing the economic and defense potential of the country, taking part in the education of young people and preparing them for service in the Army and Navy and doing great social work.

Opening the meeting, Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Comittee and USSR minister of defense, said:

[Begin recording] With a feeling of deep satisfaction, in fulfillment of an honorable task entrusted to me, I impart to you, comrade veterans, communist combat greetings from Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Comittee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council. [applause]

Yuriy Vladimirovich is a true Leninist and was an active participant in the Great Patriotic War. In his multifarious and responsible activities in leading the party and the state, he devotes unflagging attention to the further enhancement of the country's defense capability and the combat readiness of the Army and Navy. Yuriy Vladimirovich asked me to impart to you wishes for good health and happiness. He expressed the conviction that each of you will continue to make a worthy contribution to the cause of defending the socialist fatherland and take an active part in work in educating the Armed Forces personnel and all Soviet people, particularly our young people, in the splendid traditions of the party, people, Army, and Navy.

We have gathered in order to take advice on how best to make use of your experience for the shaping in young people of the essential moral, political, and fighting qualities, of an active outlook on life and moral maturity and for developing in them lofty respon-responsibility, a developed sense of duty to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, and readiness to defend the socialist homeland.

Our conversation presupposes fervent interest and frankness in the discussion of the problems of improving work with young people and preparing them for service in the Armed Forces. And there are no few questions for such a conversation. I think that it will be interesting and useful and party-principled. [applause] [end recording]

The participants in the meeting were addressed by Army General Tretyak, commander of the Red Banner Far East Military District, hero of the Soviet Union, hero of socialist labor.

[Begin recording] It is now more important than ever before to understand the truth that for victory in modern combat what is needed is people not only well trained but courageous, brave, with an unprecedented reserve of strength -- of combat, ideological, and moral strength. The Far Eastern Military District, just as all the Armed Forces, receives wonderful replenishments every year. Into the combat ranks of defenders of the homeland come young people with good general educational preparation.

And we, veterans of the Army and Navy are called upon to use our combat experience and our knowledge to help the young people to enter as soon as possible the ranks of skillful armed defenders of the homeland who have a fine grasp of military matters.

Esteemed comrades, as military people we are aware of the threat to the security of our Soviet state contained in the development of the contemporary international situation and we are aware of the responsibility placed in us for the implementation of the measures mentioned in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement. We totally approve these meausres and we shall do everything, reliably, to ensure the inviolability of the Far Eastern frontiers of our homeland. [applause] [end recording]

Vasiliy Ivanovich Golovchenko, director of the Azovskiy Sovkhoz, hero of the Soviet Union, hero of socialist labor, former sergeant major, then spoke.

Among those who spoke at the meeting was Captain (retired) Nadezhda Vasiliycvna Popova, chairman of the commission of the Soviet War Veterans Committee for links with schools and out-of-school organizations, hero of the Soviet Union.

Warmly greeted by those present, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov spoke.

The veterans of the USSR Armed Forces assured the Communist Party and its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that they would devote all of their energy, knowledge, and experience to the cause of the further strengthening of the defense might of our homeland and raising the young generation of Soviet people in the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internatioanlism.

## Ustinov Raps U.S., West

LD142147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] A meeting of the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Defense with veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces took place in Moscow today. The meeting was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and defense minister of the USSR. He said:

[Begin recording] In this hall are gathered tried and hardened fighting men [Voiny], those who have defended the honor and freedom of the beloved homeland in the harsh years of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, who even now are making a weighty contribution to enhancing the military might and combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy. Also present are those who are working actively in the national economy and who are strengthening the country's economic and defense potential, taking part in the education of young people and preparing them for service in the Army and Navy, and doing great social [obshchestvennyy] work. With a feeling of deep satisfaction, in fulfillment of an honorable task entrusted to me, I impart to you, comrade veterans, communist combat greetings from Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council. [applause]

Yuriy Vladimirovich is a true Leninist and was an active participant in the Great Patriotic War. In his multifarious and responsible activities in leading the party and the state, he devotes unflagging attention to further enhancement of the country's defense capability and to combat readiness of the Army and Navy. Yuriy Vladimirovich asked me to impart to you wishes for good health and happiness.

He expressed the conviction that each of you will continue to make a worthy contribution to the cause of defending the socialist fatherland and actively work toward educating the Armed Forces personnel and all Soviet people -- particularly our young people -- in the splendid traditions of the party, people, Army, and Navy. [end recording]

The following spoke at the meeting: Army General Tretyak, commander of the Far East Military District, hero of the Soviet Union and hero of socialist labor; Warrant Officer Golovchenko, director of the Azovskiy Sovkhoz, hero of the Soviet Union and hero of socialist labor; Marshal of Aviation Rudenko, military inspector adviser of the general inspectors [generalnyye inspektory] group of the USSR Ministry of Defense and hero of the Soviet Union; Colonel General Gorchakov, member of the Military Council, chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Rocket Forces and hero of the Soviet Union; Colonel General Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans and hero of the Soviet Union; Fleet Admiral Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and hero of the Soviet Union; Colonel (reserve) Karpov, secretary of the USSR Union of Writers Board, chief editor of NOVYY MIR and hero of the Soviet Union; Major Kozlov, student at Frunze Military Academy and hero of the Soviet Union; and others.

In their speeches those taking part in the meeting shared their work experiences in military and patriotic education of young people and expressed a number of proposals and wishes regarding further improvement of the training of draftees in military service and of the instruction and education of servicemen in the Army and Navy.

Warmly greeted by those present, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov spoke:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades: Our meeting today with you, the veterans of the valiant Armed Forces, is taking place in the spirit of the party's splendid Leninist tradition. It is the logical continuation of the meeting with veterans of party, labor, and the Armed Forces held at the CPSU Central Committee last August.

At the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov made a vivid and pithy speech. He noted the great services of the veterans and gave a lofty appraisal of their active participation in implementing the party's and government's domestic and foreign policy, and in strengthening the economic and defense might of the motherland. Yuriy Vladimirovich gave a precise definition of the tasks and the ways for using veterans' experience for the resolution of topical problems of perfecting developed socialist society, and for fulfillment of the historic plans of the 26th party congress and of the decisions of the November and June plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Soviet veterans, servicemen of the Armed Forces and all the people received this speech with complete approval. Yuriy Vladimirovich's advice and recommendations have met with an ardent response because they organically combine the wisdom of the older generations -- the fighters for construction of socialism and communism -- with the enthusiasm and fervor of the young.

Veterans of the Armed Forces enjoy the immense respect of the Soviet people. If I were asked what has always set apart those whom we rightly call by the honored title "veteran of the Armed Forces," I would answer thus: first and foremost, their boundless fidelity to the Communist Party, their selfless devotion to their people, their constant readiness to defend the Soviet motherland, overcoming any adversities and contemptuous of death.

The veteran of the Armed Forces is a man with combat feats behind him, the bearer of the lofty spiritual and moral values of the Soviet people, of the immense experience of military labor [ratnyy trud] both in the years of peace and in the harsh years of war. This applies to the marshal and the soldier, the general and the sergeant, the officer and the warrant officer, the infantryman and the sailor, the pilot and the tank crewman, the artilleryman and the missile operator, people of all service ranks and professions.

Dear comrades: The businesslike, friendly atmosphere of our meeting and your frank statements are evidence that we have had a useful talk, rich in content, about how better, with still greater return, to use your rich experience for further strengthening the country's defense. The proposals and advice you have expressed will be taken into account. They will help to conduct more successfully the training of the troops and the Navy's forces, the military-patriotic education of young people, and preparation of them for defense of the motherland. Thank you very much for this. [applause]

Very little time remains before the end of 1983. It has been full of important events in the lives of Soviet people and has been a year of great labor achievements. All our people are persistently working on fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

Since the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the sociopolitical activity of the working people has increased. There is an increase in organization, planning, and labor discipline; the whole pace of our life has become more precise and its tone has been raised. A weighty contribution to the all-people [obshchenarodnyy] cause of the building of communism is made by the servicemen of the Armed Forces. The economic and defense might of the Soviet Union is being strengthened. Our people have to resolve creative tasks in complex external political conditions. The particular features of the contemporary international situation were profoundly and from all aspects revealed in the statement by Comrade Yuriy Vladirmirovich Andropov. The crusade proclaimed by President Reagan against socialism as a social system is in effect an expression not only of the ideology but also of the policy actually pursued by ultra-reactionary forces in the United States and by the countries of the West that act as one with them.

The ruling circles of the United States and certain other imperialist states are pursuing this adventurist policy in practice. Washington is striving at all costs to break the existing approximate military-strategic balance between the United States and the USSR, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact states, to achieve military superiority over us. The deployment of the new American medium-range missiles that has begun in Europe represents an exceptional danger to the cause of peace. One can only be amazed at the fervor with which certain public figures in West European states under cover of the myth of the Soviet military threat and contrary to the will of the majority of their own populations, persistenly drag into their own years [ogorod] the American Pershing and cruise missiles, turning the territory of their countries into bridgeheads for a nuclear missile war against the USSR. Has history really taught them nothing? After all, on the eve of World War II there were also politicians in the West who wholeheartedly played up to the aggressors. And then, too, they covered their subversive activities against peace by anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. We know how that ended and what price the peoples paid for their short-sighted policy.

The Soviet people well remember the lessons of the last war and they draw the necessary conclusions. In connection with the deployment of the new American missiles in Europe, the Soviet leadership is compelled to adopt necessary countermeasures. The Soviet people wholly and fully approve the decisions being adopted by the USSR and its allies to safeguard their security.

We will continue to do everything to avert the threat of war and to preserve peace. [applause]

As you can see, comrades, the situation in the world is very tense. But no matter how complicated the military and political situation, there is no point in dramatizing it. Soberly appraising the full seriousness of the current situation, we must see that imperialism is far from omnipotent and we are not frightened by its threats. The Soviet people have strong nerves. We people of the older generation have experienced much more difficult times than now. We will find enough strength and resources to stand up for our interests and the interests of our friends and allies. [applause]

The heroic and strenuous labor of several generations of our people has created a mighty economic, scientific and technical potential, as well as a lasting material basis for the defense capacity of the Soviet state and the combat might of the Armed Forces. It can be said boldly that our Army and Navy have been raised to a qualitatively higher level that makes it possible for them to resolve combat tasks more reliably.

Comrades! You well understand the complexity of the modern international situation and the related tasks for strengthening the country's defense capacity and for raising the combat readiness of the Armed Forces and, according to your abilities, you promote the successful accomplishment of these tasks. One of the most important areas of our activity is active and widespread participation in the military and patriotic education of the Soviet people. The party sees military and patriotic education as an inalienable component of communist education and one of the most urgent tasks in raising the defense capacity of the Soviet state. Propagandizing of the heroic traditions of the party, the Soviet people and the Armed Forces is going ahead on a broad front. These traditions are an enormous asset. The older generations are handing them to the younger generation like a baton. In them lies the mighty source of our lofty moral spirit.

It is of extreme importance that still more attention be paid to the military and patriotic education of the young, to the formation of steadfast and convinced fighters for communist ideals who are profoundly aware of their personal responsibility for the fate of the socialist fatherland and its defense capacity. In working with young people, we must not begrudge uttering kindly words and fatherly advice; we must share experience in a more generous way. The experience of life, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov put it, is like a sort of summit from which, when one has climbed to the top, one can get a better view of the horizons ahead. It is necessary for each person who is preparing to join the ranks of the armed defenders of the homeland to have a good understanding of his constitutional duty and a profound awareness of the lofty historic predestination of the Soviet Armed Forces and to have a clear concept of the heroic past and the current everyday life of the Army and Navy and the ordeals that could fall to its lot if an aggressor dares to interrupt the peaceful work of our people.

The work of veterans in assisting young people of preconscription age and in helping them to acquire elementary military knowledge and the skills of soldiering and of military service and to master military-technical skills is of great significance.

A defined system of military-patriotic education has been developed in many republics, krays and oblasts. A great deal of various kinds of work is being carried out, for example, in Volgograd Oblast. The military-patriotic work being done by veterans in Belorussia, the Ukraine, and in a number of republics in Central Asia and Transcaucasia is worthy of high appraisal. And yet, existing opportunities for the military-patriotic education of young people are still not by any means being fully utilized.

The requirement of the 26th party congress and the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that red tape and formalism not be permitted in ideological work among young people is very important. The party emphasizes the need to enhance in every way the forcefulness of our propaganda, to impart an even more offensive nature to the struggle against ideology that is alien to us, and to inculcate among defenders of our homeland a burning class hatred for the enemies of socialism and peace.

Broad opportunities for intensifying military-patriotic work are opening up in connection with the forthcoming celebration next year -- the 40th anniversary of the outstanding victories of Soviet troops in such operations in the Great Patriotic War as the Belorussian, Tass-Kishinev, and others. In 1985 we will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victories of the Vistula-Oder, the Berlin operation and the 40th anniversary of our great victory over the fascist Germany. Today we address words of profound gratitude to the Soviet War Veterans' Committee and to its sections -- the Councils of Brother-Officer and Brother-Soldier Veterans, which unite hundreds of thousands of heroes of the front who are young in spirit.

One of the crucial sectors in passing on experience and knowledge of veterans is the work among young people in the Army and Navy.

Who, if not you, whose party, Army, or Navy service amounts to tens of years can assist young soldiers and seamen to become battle-hardened, to strengthen their convictions about communism, and their readiness to come out with weapon in hand at any moment to defend their socialist fatherland?

Who, if not you, when recounting your difficult but splendid young days as a soldier, freely sharing your experience, can advise young servicemen of the truest way to acquire a serviceman's skill, and to convince them of the vital need to strictly observe the regulations, the iron military discipline?

Present in this hall are war veterans and representatives of creative unions and organizations of literature and the arts. In addressing you, dear comrades, we can say that today we simply cannot imagine combat life and the military work of Army and Navy servicemen without your active participation [applause] and without that powerful weapon, works of literature and the arts.

The military-patriotic theme is an inexhaustible one, and much can still be said both of the Civil War, and even more of the Great Patriotic War.

As regards the present-day heroes of the Soviet Armed Forces, they have had painfully little written about them up to now, and the present-day fighting man, whether a soldier or officer, is a worthy inheritor of the combat glory of his fathers and grandfathers, a continuer of their heroic traditions. Allow me to express the conviction that both recognized masters of literature and art and talented creative youth will devote greater attention to the military-patriotic theme as an important and vitally essential theme.

In ending my speech, I would like especially to stress that the activities of veterans and all those who continue to serve in the Army and Navy, and all those who labor in the various sectors of communist construction, and all who are enjoying well-earned rest, call for constant attention and support.

We in the Army and Navy have adopted as a program of action the directives of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov regarding the fact that one must not forget about veterans in life's hurly-burly.

An attentive attitude to them, a respectful and sympathetic attitude and helpfulness, precisely manifest the implementation of Lenin's behests.

And we are obliged to remember always that veterans are our most valuable resource; they are people of whom the whole country and the entire Soviet people are proud.

Dear comrades, allow me to thank you once again and, through you, all veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces, for your active and fruitful work for the good of the party and people and the Armed Forces.

Allow me to wish you good health, happiness and new successes in strengthening the might of our beloved homeland. [applause] [end recording]

The veterans of the USSR Armed Forces assured the Communist Party and its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo that they will devote all their energy, knowledge and experience to the cause of further strengthening the defensive might of the homeland, to raising the combat readiness of the Army and Navy and to educating the young generation of Soviet people in a spirit of patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and readiness for armed defense of the socialist fatherland.

TASS Report

LD141341 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- A meeting between the senior officials of the USSR Defense Ministry and veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces took place today. It was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the USSR. He conveyed to the veterans spirited communist greetings from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Defense Council of the USSR, and wishes of good health and happiness. Yuriy Andropov, the defense minister said, expressed the conviction that each of you will continue to make a worthy contribution to the cause of defending the socialist motherland and actively participate in work to educate the Armed Forces personnel and all Soviet people, especially our youth, in the fine traditions of the party, people, Army and Navy.

The defense minister then made an analysis of the present-day international situation. "President Reagan's proclaimed 'crusade' against socialism as a social system," he emphasized, "is in effect an expression of not only the ideology but also of the policy of the ultra-reactionary forces of the United States and the Western countries acting in concert with it. This adventurist policy is being pursued in practice by the ruling circles of the United States and some other imperialist countries. Washington is seeking by all means to upset the rough strategic military parity existing between the United States and the USSR, between the states of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty and to gain military superiority over us."

"The deployment of new American medium-range missiles, which has begun in Europe," Dmitriy Ustinov said further, "is extremely dangerous to the cause of peace. One can only wonder at the zeal with which some highly-placed officials of West European states, using a myth about a 'Soviet military threat' as a cover, are, contrary to the will of the majority of the population in their countries, stubbornly dragging American Pershings and cruise missiles into their 'garden' and converting the territories of their countries into staging areas for nuclear missile war against the USSR."

"Hasn't history taught them anything? Forty years ago, too, there were politicians in the West who played up to the aggressor to the best of their ability, and then, too, they covered up subversive activities against peace with anti-Sovietism and anti-communism. It is known what the end of that was and what price the peoples paid for their short-sighted policy."

"The Soviet people remembers well the lessons of the past war and is making appropriate conclusions for itself."

Dmitriy Ustinov stressed the significance of the measures adopted by the Soviet leadership in reply to the deployment of the new American missiles in Europe. The Soviet people, he said, fully and completely back the decision taken by the USSR and its allies with a view to ensuring their security. We shall continue doing everything to remove the threat of war and preserve peace.

The defense minister then dwelt in his speech upon the tasks that the veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces are called upon to accomplish.